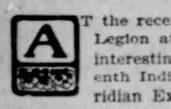
## Seventh Indiana Cavalry's Part In The Famous "Meridian Expedition"

An Interesting Paper, Describing the Regiment's Part in This Famous @ March Read at Loyal Legion Dinner by Lieutenant James H. S. Lowes



the recent banquet of the Loyal interesting paper on "The Seventh Indiana Cavalry in the 'Meridian Expedition'" was read by James H. L. Lowes, who was a first lieu-

tenant of the Seventh Cavalry. The paper was highly commended by the distinguished soldiers present at the banquet and is given in full below:

Unwritten history of events in our Nation's crisis, given by surviving participants, are never devoid of interest to any alone is my excuse for giving this article to the general public. Last year I gave a detailed account of the Sturgis expedition to Guntown, Miss., and the terrible carnage of that battle, since which time I have been urged frequently by companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion to write for publication the contents of my old war diary relative to the expedition under General W. S. Smith, or what is known in the records of the War Department as "The diana Cavalry was recruited not as a

During the years of 1861 and 1862 the the service. No sooner would a regiment | On the 24th of January, at 2 p. m., we of cavalry be fully equipped and ordered | marched to the west branch ferry. The During these two years the cavalry was | Hickman, Ky., under a strong escort and not recognized as a separate branch of the | shipped to Memphis, Tenn., by boat. tions, but bore it all good naturedly, and

mand of the army he was simply disgusted separated companies were brought together into their original regimental organiza- the morning of Feb. 5 our regiment crossed separate cavalry commander, and all suborders of a cavalry general. the opening of the third year of the civil | us at Colliersville. A force of the enemy stood on equal footing with the infantry. The days of slurring were | took eight prisoners, killed two, wounded a fighting force not to be despised.

Indiana Cavalry regiment's quota of 1,200 men. Its rendezvous was Camp Shanks, The south end bordered on and south fence) was what is now called regiments with all things needed for a long

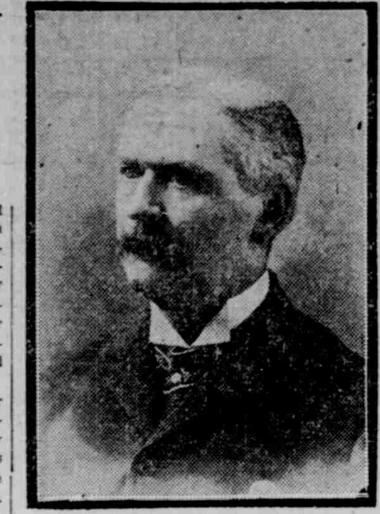
In the civil war Indiana furnished 156 regimental organizations and twenty-six batteries. Our regimental organization number was 119.

MUSTERED IN IN 1863. The Seventh Indiana Cavalry was mus- | Cavalry (four companies.) been in field service previous to joining officers from other regiments, fantry (mounted.)

commonwealth go with you,' and by water 3,050 miles, without taking After a short rest we resumed our march trips, when the regiment was in camp, making a total of 7,420 miles, averaging a Albany. Here we found plenty of corn fraction over eight miles a day for every day the regiment was in service. In June, (our usual menu) crackers, black coffee and 1865, it was sent to join Gen. George Cus- | side meat, our column started southward, ter's troops on the Rio Grande and was with the First Brigade bringing up the

Cavalry died in Andersonville prison of dis- appear from time to time in our front, able to ascertain how many of our com- | of Pontotac, Miss., late in the afternoon of rades (exchanged prisoners of war) were Feb. 17, and after marching about seven blew up at Memphis, Tenn., but we believe ley road. Many soldiers received the mark of "un- with trouble known" over their graves. The word 'missing" applied to hundreds of soldier and dirt shoveled in on them and buried letailed history of which cannot be found, of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. probably, outside the records of the War ize, giving the severe losses we sustained.

Union City, Tenn.



Lieut. James H. S. Lowes

ment were severe sufferers from frozen feet, hands and ears, several dying from We remained in Hickman, Ky., until the march to Colliersville, Tenn., to join the men, armed and equipped, with six teams, Meridian Expedition." As a prelude it four miles of Sharp's Ferry on the Obion may be well to state that the Seventh In- river, where we remained all night, having mounted infantry, but as a regular cavalry and the Obion river began rising rapidly The ice had broken up in both branches and the water covered the land (or island between) to a depth of several inches, or

CROSSED IN THE WATER. the organization into mounted | First battalion took its turn. Our teams When Gen. Joe Hooker assumed com- mule, loaded rather heavily with mess a carbine duel with Confeerate skirmishdreds of soldiers, nearly naked, stood in | 31 of January we reached the Hatchie river. and occupied the town of Boliver. On the th a foraging party, under Lieutenant divisions and Kennedy, was attacked, and in the fight gardless of consequences. The boys horses, one mule and seven guns, without On this same date Col. J. P. Shanks sent

Captain Shoemaker with forty men to escort Lieutenant Grebe with dispatches for ing from Corinth to Grand Junction to join were sent under Lieutenant Skinner to reinforce Shoemaker. In this fight our boys one and captured several fine horses. On Feb. 8 we again took up our march from Boliver, Tenn., having been joined by the From April to July, 1863, the Seventh | Nineteenth Pennsylvania and Second New o'clock on the evening of Feb. 9 went into camp at Colliersville, Tenn. We were surprised to see the detail of our regiment that had been left at Hickman, Ky. The cavalry escort and teams had been shipped by Morton. The regiment was di- boat to Memphis, Tenn., and as it was only a matter of twenty-five miles march from Memphis to Colliersville they arrived before

> The 10th of February, 1864, was a busy day of preparation. The cavalry division had all arrived. Ordnance officers, quartermasters and commissaries were supplying The cavalry division was divided into the First Brigade-Col. George E. Waring, jr.

ommanding; Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Second New Jersey Cavalry and First battalion Second Illinois Second Brigade-Col. William P. Hepburn. commanding; Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Sevthe 5th day of September, 1863, for three enth Illinois Cavalry, Ninth Illinois Cavyears or during the war. Many of us had alry, Second Iowa Cavairy, Battery K, First a spirited gray horse. This officer was still standing in perfect repair half-timber the labor bill reduced to a minimum

Third Brigade-Col. Lafayette McCrellis, commanding: Second Tennessee Cavalry hard drill the day of leave-taking came. Third Tennessee Cavalry, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Third Illinois Cavalry, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Seventy-second Indiana In-These organizations were under the direct

ommand of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, chief of cavalry military division Department of Mississippi, and Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, in command of the cavalry division. himself as greatly pleased and The spectacular effect of this division in review was grand.

TO JOIN SHERMAN. Four companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry were unassigned, but remained break on the 16th at a village called New mustered out at Austin, Tex., in February, | rear of the cavalry division. Our march

on the ill-fated steamer Sultana, which | miles farther, went into camp on the Ripthat memoranda of dates and events of gade changed position-marching in colmilitary service would ever have been re- umn between the Second and Third Briby me, if the suggestion had not gades. The slow and cautious marching, been made by a parent's anxiety for a frequent halts and occasional shots gave son's identification in case he was killed. us to understand that we had caught up On Feb. 19 our brigade, the First, took boys who were buried in trenches, with- vance. This was certainly a day for derible receptacles of death, called trenches, of our diversion. Toward evening the sky like dead animals. In this account I shall | corn and cotton-in fact, anything of the concentration of troops, the itinerary fire; but to the honor of our soldiers, no of our marches and the fights we partici- | private property was disturbed. We passed | pated in on this memorable expedition to through the town of Okalona, Miss., after oin General Sherman at Meridian, Miss., a | dark and went into camp on the west side Long before daylight on the morning of Department. Of one thing I am certain, Feb. 20 we marched out at the head of the participation of the Seventh Indiana | the division and rode to Egypt Station, Cavalry has never been published in detail. | where we found a large amount of confed-The accounts I have seen merely general- erate mail and many thousands of dollars | the field among the wounded and dead our e, giving the severe losses we sustained. of new confederate money and small script, On Dec. 10, 1863, the Seventh Indiana Cay- which we captured. The confederate payalry left Columbus, Ky., and marched to master, in his hasty flight, had wisely concluded that his life was worth more On Dec. 10 we left Union City and to him than confederate money.

The Expedition Was Ordered to Join General W. T. Sherman's Army in Mississippi, but Failed to Reach the Goal ... A Graphic Picture

flankers marching parallel with the regiof us ran into six large army wagons in the The wagons and part of the contents were he United States service. Between the 19th and the 21st of Febru-

ary our regiment had helped to burn the railroad bridge (300 feet long) north of Okawith corn, ruined a locomotive and captured between seventy and eighty horses We burned twenty-three twelve-rail pens fine corn and several long trestle bridges. It has since been estimated that the amount of corn burned was 2,000,000 bushels, besides 2,000 bales of cotton.

night of Feb. 21 the Confederates showed up flank, parallel with our column, about 1,000 yards to the east. About 9 p. m. the Second Brigade, having changed positions with us, was vigorously attacked and we were ordered back to its support.

The swampy ground was all that kept us from having a lively hight, as the moon was shining. About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 22d Capt. Joel H. Elliott, bunch of Confederates, capturing six men

Before daybreak on the eventful morning of Feb. 22, 1864, during the short halt our horses' feet, with bridles over our arms. was brilliantly lighted up with rail-fence prairie towards Okalona, with nothing but proached the east bank we slipped from our | between us. About 8 o'clock General Greiring but saddles and wet blankets. Several | H was ordered dismounted and deployed horses were drowned; we also lost one as skirmishers, and were soon engaged in

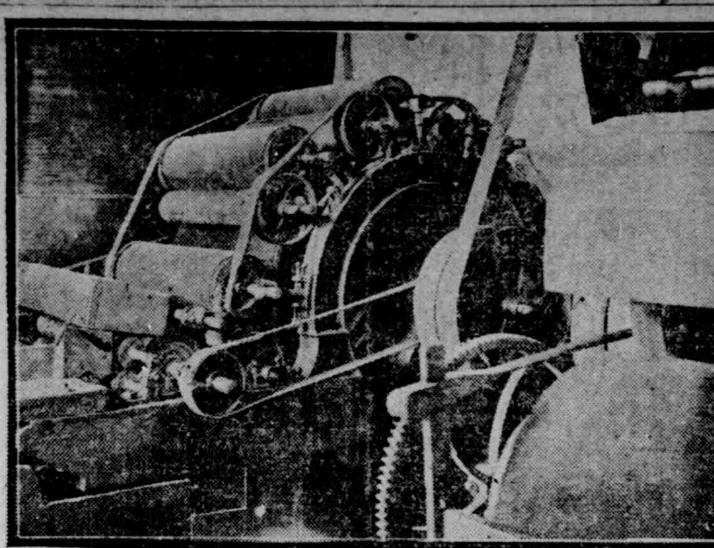
Regiment after regiment of the opposthe bitter cold air that night wringing half- ing forces were being hurriedly brought forward and wheeled into position. Facing north of Boliver, Tenn., and camped on a four-gun battery of Napoleon guns. In this farm owned by a man named Dean. Here mix-up we came very near being cut off and mules, besides a host of negro slaves who were determined to stay with us, re-Kennedy's men took nine prisoners, eight dubbed them "The Children of Israel." They looked to us for protection and these poor souls had unquestioned faith in our ability to care for them. General Greirson, seeing the critical position we were in, orour position and ordered us to move our train, horses, mules, prisoners and negroes, out on the Pontotac road. The order was promptly executed and we had made but Colonel McCrellis's Third Brigade that were holding a position in the rear, came plunging into our column in the wildest confusion and disorder.

the first battalion of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, were wheeled into line across the road and field to stop the panicstricken soldiers. We might as well have tried to stop a thunderstorm. Our efforts were a complete failure. On their heels came Confederate cavalry, shooting at everything in sight. There was a surprise in store for them when the four companies was not so dense but that we could see the horrible sight of men and horses being piled up in a confused mass in front of column at the unexpected hail of leaden death. The pursuit was stopped, but we wounded, as well. Lieutenant Bob Kennedy, Company "C," was wounded and captured. During the lull that followed the deafening fusillade I was ordered, with a dismounted detail from Company "G" as skirmishers, into a defile where there was alry emerged from the woods within short range with an officer in command, riding The information obtained from prisoners later was that the officer killed was General N. B. Forrest's brother, Jesse Forrest, colonel of cavalry.

WITH DRAWN SABERS. The shrill bugle calls of "Recall" and "Boots, Saddles" brought us hurriedly seventy boyish faces, begrimed with dirt drawn faces and pale lips. It was probably a reflection of what they saw in me. read in their faces what I felt in my heart, that if the order was given to charge, few,

or probably none would ever be able to tell the sharp notes of the bugle ordering the "charge" was heard. The command was given and Troops A, C, E, G, I, K and M rode with a spirit akin to desperation across the field to crush the new-formed across this field a ditch, before unnoticed. horsed and hurt. This ditch was also the cause of several of our men being captured, plunging madly into this line of Confederates. In this headlong dash, into what appeared certain death to me, my only consothroat. In modern parlance "we were up against the real thing." It was now a desperate hand-to-hand fight. Our sabers were were quickly substituted. It was a strugsince the civil war I have never been able

participant of that charge as to how he felt when he found himself among the Confederates. I am inclined to think that any civil court of inquiry calmly surveying that scene from a safe distance would have adjudged every mother's son of us tempo-Sherman's definition of war. Well, if the confines of hell are half as hot or one-hundredth part as wicked, as Ivy farm, one us all in hand to pray six times a day instead of once, to avoid going there. An overwhelming force coming to their aid. the enemy drove us back with fearful loss. wounded and taken prisoners. As we rode hurriedly back to the reserves we found on guidon bearer, Corporal William Cole, Company G, and his horse, both dead, and a



Carding Machine Sixty Years Old at Old Liebhardt Woolen Mill

## Use of Concrete in Construction Subject of Talk by Architect

Purposes... When Used Intelligently It Is One of the Least Expensive of Building Materials

decided by the cost. This is not so true of any other class of structure. In business or public buildings the selection of material is in great degree subordinate to other consid-

In many sections of country, the West particularly, wood is universally used for dwelling houses because of its low cost. for exterior use. Neither for stability and cold is wood to be recommended. It is simply cheaper than brick, stone or terra cotta and therefore has been used

ties wood is little used except for the in-There is now coming into use a building material which seems likely to supersede most other materials for structural purmaterial, and its use is not experimental. were made of concrete-structures which have stood the test of centuries, whether erected in Italy or the cold of their northsuccessfully in parts of Europe for hundreds of years. It is a tested and approved material. Yet in our own country it is only within a few years that it has come to be recognized as a standard building material to be used as one medium of construction and decoration the same as brick,

stone, terra cotta or wood. conditions, concrete is the least expensive building material, wood alone excepted, taken into account that concrete needs no repairs and need never be painted or in other way manipulated to keep it in good wood construction and its care amounts second and third decade of a structure, concrete still holds its own. But concrete, like any other material, must be used intelligently. That is, the mixture of sand, broken stone or gravel and Portland cement which compose the material, must be estly mixed and intelligently applied. There is nothing occult about its preparation. Any city engineer has and will furnish the formulas for the mixture. Its preparation is one of the simplest building matters.

CONCRETE USED IN TWO WAYS. concrete used in two ways. That with Concrete when used in this way is best satisfactory

country, although it has been successfully used for many years, notably in California It is the method used by the Romans in crete is used not as a plaster on the outsolid walls. Here the entire thickness of made to the cement or concrete brick, which after all is only one form of brick construction, the bricks or blocks being nary clay brick and laid in walls in exactmixed and applied to the wall immediately there results a structure which is absoand size of a given expanse of the wall. I structures.

tained the most severe loss of any regiment | having thoroughly recovered from our wounded was eighty-four.

BRAVE SOLDIERS. The Fourth Missouri, Second New Jersey, Nineteenth Pennsylvania and the Second Illinois cavalry regiments, composing the balance of the First Brigade, deserved great praise, also the regiments of the Second Brigade. Those regiments of the Third was the cause of several men being un- Brigade that stampeded at Ivy farm afterwards redeemed themselves, and proved themselves soldiers worthy of the uniform lation was that if I was shot through the the Seventh Cavalry, or of any soldier of heart they would have to hit me in the my company, but I can proudly say they all stood the shock of battle without wavering. The Fourth Regular Cavalry (unasof no use whatever. Revolvers and carbines | signed) "Uncle Sam" could well be proud of. During the first part of the expedition, however, they were inclined to look on volafterwards became the best friends the Seventh had in the division. With jaded horses, all night long we marched, tired, faint and hungry. At daybreak on the morning of Feb. 23 we had reached the Tallahatchie river. We were ordered back from his point a short distance to the support of the Second Brigade, which had been attacked; but the firing was of short duration and we all marched back, crossed the Tallahatchie river and burned the bridge. On this day (Feb. 23) the First Brigade was in charge of the vast accumulation of wagons, horses, mules, prisoners and confrom the division, our regiment bringing | time the Birch follow-up system was set in Among our wounded and killed were two | up the rear. A small guard of twenty men officers, Capt. John R. Parmalee and Lieut. marching in our extreme rear was sud-John Donch, of Company A, badly denly attacked near the crossing of the Tippah river. The Confederates killed one ded two and took two prisoners. We were thrown into position for a fight, but the enemy withdrew to the woods and gave few feet from him Private Isaac Need- | marched without further attack or annoyham, sitting on the ground, begging pite-ously for help. A bullet had cut an artery where we went into camp—horses and men to do anything until I find that she will get she has described. marched to Jackson, Tenn., which place we coupled from Dec. 31, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1882, to J

HE selection of a building material | Into this timber form the cement mixture for a dwelling house is usually is poured. In a very snort time it "sets," during as time. The timber is then reof the wall, and the concrete poured in as formed. Thus the four walls of the house absolutely monolithic in character.

a concrete building may be most successbe carefully prepared, ground and mixed burned; decorative brick must go through orm is applied in exactly the same manbeing decided by the mold into which the becomes an inherent part of the building and is as stable and enduring as the walls themselves. The beauty of the decoration, the artistic quality of the structure depends only on the skill of the designer and the faithfuliness with which the form carries out the design. The decoration also may be applied as a plaster or in blocks and given any desired form. Concrete may be given any desired color and, as said, this color is as permanent as

the material and does not have to be recharms of the material. It gives an artistcured with oil and color applied as paint. It is true that a certain variety of color may be obtained in the use of brick, but the range is exceedingly limited. In texture there is possible a great variety of surface when concrete is used. The pebbled form is quite successful, giving a certain depth of color tone not obtainable with the smooth surface. Thus, with a wide variety of form, color

and surface offers an almost unlimited range of artistic possibilities. In Germany much work is being done in this material. The celebrated architect, Ludwig Hoffman, has done much of his best-known and most artistic work in concrete. From the standpoint of beauty it is in no way inferior to any other material.

HIGHER STRUCTURAL VALUE

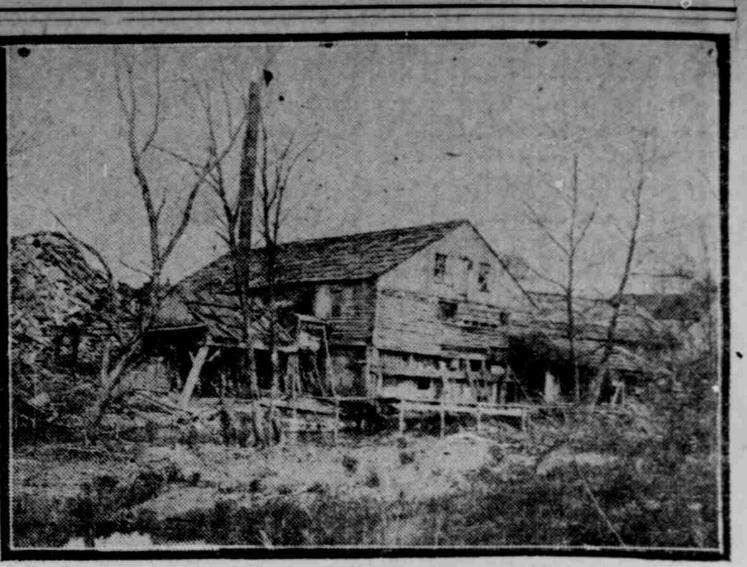
Concrete is stronger than brick and engineers give it higher structural value, and as strong as most building stones, while it stands heat far better. In the Baltimore fire the steel-concrete buildings were the only ones which came out practically unscathed. In that supreme test it stood a temperature of 2,000 degrees and adequately protected the steel structures the cheapest materials. This is true not alone because of the initial cost of the materials used in the concrete mixture, but because of the character of labor employed in mixing it and putting it in place. The question of labor is an important decoration, whether of wood, concrete or | the stone mason are craftsmen who are other material, can be made very effective. entitled to and receive large wages. In applied to a wire or metal lath nailed to direct the work of many unskilled laborers. to the sheathing of the frame house. In | man is needed on an ordinary structure. France, Germany and England there are | Often concrete is mixed by machinery and years old. This form of construction is sand and broken stone or sand and gravel well recognized, artistic and thoroughly can be readily obtained, concrete can more material as to cost. Even where clay for | these will not do a great deal toward cheerconcrete is much cheaper than brick. Formerly imported Portland cement must be used, but within recent years cements have been made in America which are thoroughly reliable and far less costly. variety of uses. In domestic structures it applicable to steps, porches and walls, cellars and walks. Some of the best bridges of the world are made in this material, made of cement in the form of the ordi- Ludwig Hoffman having designed some which are exceedingly beautiful. Its value ly the same way. But when concrete is in commercial and public work has been more fire. Thus with every advantage of most incredible strength. When this meth- it is not unreasonable to expect that this od is employed, a form or mold of planking | material will be used universally within is put in place which outlines the shape the next few years for all kinds of EDWARD SWITZER.

in the division. The number of killed and I fatigue, the First Brigade was sent on a reconnoitering trip to Holly Springs, Miss. On our return we marched to Memphis, one evening late in the month of March, 1864, on dress parade, that our adjutant announced in orders, that I was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of Company G-my first promotion from the rank of sergeant to that of a full-fledged lieutenant of cavalry. With that commission carefully stowed away in my blouse pocket, that had given me more real pleasure, save one, and that was when, as a very small boy, my father made me a present of a pair of copper-toed boots, the tops of which were a brilliant red. Why our expedition failed to connect with General Sherman at swered in the War Department files of to know. We really had no knowledge of our destination at that time, further than that we were headed for a general mix-up. We were simply soldiers under orders and our business was to obey them. If Gen. W. Sherman (our dearly beloved "Uncle Billy") censured General Smith for not making the connection, the fault did not apply to the cavalry division. We had troubles enough of our own.

Anticipation.

catalogue from Rhode Island. The catamotion. This brought results in the shape

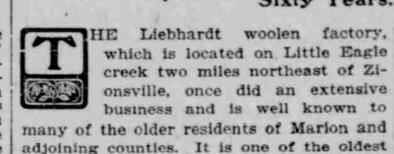
"Mr. Birch, Esq., Burlington, N. J.:
"Dear Sir-Your note of the 8th received. In reply will say that I am alone here on sick. As we are both near seventy years



The Liebhardt Woolen Mill as It Appears To-day

## Old Woolen Factory, on Little Eagle Creek, Near Zionsville

It Seems Likely to Supersede Most Oher Materials for Structural It Is One of the Oldest in the State and Once Did an Extensive Business...Owned by the Liebhardts for Nearly Sixty Years... Its History



the few now remaining. Some manufac- have left us behind. We cannot now run turing is still done here, but like so many at a profit, because our output is too small, other institutions it has been superseded | Nearly all woolen fabrics are now made in has been connected with the factory nearly fully decorated. The material may be sixty years and was asked to tell some- ble conditions?" thing of its history.

was built in 1835 by a firm known | one hundred pounds of yarn and fifty yards as Hoover & Lyon," he said. "My father, of cloth. Stone must be laboriously and expensively | Anton Liebhardt, bought it from them in | 1851. The first two or three years were | the machinery of to-day? spent chiefly in experimenting and getting principally with our power, which first and in the summer it was low and in

"A good deal of our profit went into this kind of work. We put in an incline wheel and with it and the water we managed to card about one hundred pounds of wool in a day.' wheel?" was asked.

"It was a great wooden wheel about thirfeet in diameter, and it and the apwheel was adjusted so that one side was I them here by the wagon load at a few higher than the other. A couple of horses were kept walking around the outer circle and cleats were nailed on the outer path to prevent them from slipping. People sometimes brought fractious cattle or horses and gave them a dose of the wheel to take the spirit out of them. A vicious | ers had to bring their grain and leave it

"About 1853," he continued, "we put in steam and some additional equipment and For many years we ran day and night, and I think I am safe in saying that we cleared | the hillside north of the factory and the \$10,000 a year on custom work alone. We other doing service as a doorstep. They came don't do a dollar's worth of it now." "What do you mean by custom work? inquired the interviewer.

"It was this way. The farmers' wives did nearly all of their own work. er and quicker than they, and so they brought us their wool for coloring and carding into rolls. Often they brought their jeans and blankets to us simply for finishing. The women were then skillful in knitting and making garments and wove | up the grit and this was put into the counterpanes and fine coverlets. There is chicken feed bin. not a girl in this part of the country now

THE Liebhardt woolen factory, who can knit a pair of stockings. The which is located on Little Eagle | custom work gradually declined and finally

"About ten pairs of blankets, eighty to

"Better perhaps than you might suppose, present. Our engine is rather primitive, the engine, so that we cannot put any "What do you mean by an incline water into the boiler without running the whole plant.

> "A great improvement has been made in about the only thing that we could get cents a bushel.

> "You did some grinding here once, did "Yes; we had a couple of burrs and could grind eight bushels of corn or wheat grinding room filled with sacks to the ceiling. The large roller mills in the cities from Northfield, Ind., and are known to have be roughened every few days with a steel pounds each, it was no light task to handle them. After being "picked" a peck or two of corn was run through the burrs to take

> > JOHN I. HARDEN.

## Types of People Seen Daily In Any Physician's Office

Among Them the Female Hypochondriac Stands Out Prominently ... No Place for a Busy Man ... Young Married Couple with a Sick Child... Attitude of the Confirmed Invalid

HE necessity of paying a visit to except read all of them at once. She is the office of a physician who has warm spring day, is one of the most part about half sick and are conse- can never understand why the doctor will can do is to look at the pictures that adorn

a skull and cross bones with the inscription underneath, "What is the use? Another picture is of a physician sitting by the bedside of a dying child. The mourning by herself, while the doctor anxiously watching every breath the child takes. This picture is particularly popular among doctors, and it is seldom that a physician's office is without it. However, the people that frequent a doctor's office are well worth observing.

A doctor's office is something like the office of the desk sergeant at the police are able to pay a large fee, to the poor, who must be treated gratis. This last said not long ago that no physician who counted himself a reputable practitioner would turn a person away because he was too poor to give the required fee, and that he himself had on that day treated four patients from whom he did not expect to

filled with people must have considerable nerve, for every one will turn and look him over. After this is done in a general way each one in the room will begin a minute study of him and take in every detail of his clothes, and then each one seems

why it was that every one scrutinized his ! it to the fact that there were many people interested in the study of human nature who were trying the Sherlock Holmes induced to look people over closely merely out of curiosity and to see how they were

with a number of books strapped together to the man carrying his dinner pail has sometime in his career visited a doctor's office, and there he always finds about in his head and about his lips there is a on the dark side of life is ever in evidence. | kempt, and, althought the day is warm, he She is nearly always past middle life, wears | wears an overcoat. gold glasses, has a prim mouth and emphasizes her woes by making a slight gesture with her hand. When she calls on the doctor she always finds a friend to con- the doctor smiles and speaks to him it is verse with and she will begin by saying that she has never known so much sickness in her life as there is this spring; that Martha has had the "rheumatiz" for the last month; that her husband has had how the physician, after a hard fight, had the chills and fever, and that Johnny, the youngest boy, has had a cold. In fact the whole family has had something the mat- the brink of death can realize and appreter with it all winter, and the reason she is there to see the doctor is a pain in her

A woman of this type invariably at tempts to whisper, but every one in the and her conversation doesn't keep one's mind off his own woes, for before she

very attentive to her reading and never looks up except when there is a fresh ar-

cannot sit still and she is also a strategist of no mean ability, and if not watched ing him up. Usually they concern death pretty closely will get in before her turn and when she does a murmur of disapand sickness. The one that strikes the visitor most forcibly is a large picture of | proval goes around the room. NO PLACE FOR BUSY MAN.

and is about three months oid. In this he cannot become interested and he will lay it down, look at his watch again, get up average man, but a well-known doctor and leave without ever getting a glimpse

surely break. His head continually rolled from one side to the other. Two young men in the office who looked like students noticed the remarkable movements of the was quite successful and called the turn every time. Finally his companion asked him how he knew so well, and the young fellow said that once he had an uncle who had a neck about as long as this man's and his uncle used to sleep sitting in a chair and he watched him so closely that he knew just about what this man

would do next. However, every patient that visits a doctor's office has not a sense of humor; many are real heroes, and to watch them excites the sympathy of everyone. These are the persons who have suffered long with some ailment. A patient belonging to this class is in no hurry; he comes in slowly, takes a chair and patiently waits his turn. On his face the many days and long nights of suffering have left their imprint. He looks at one with a glassy feverish dryness. His hair is long and un-

Of all the patients in the office this one seems to appreciate the doctor the most. He watches for the door to open, and when as if a bit of sunlight had entered a darknance changes and lights up. Who knows how near this man has been to death and saved his life? He has a regard for the doctor that no one who has never been at

The child may not have anything the matter with it more than a severe cold, but that makes no difference to the fond parents, for they think it will surely not re-